

SAINT IVES (HUNTS.)
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT

For the Year 1906,

BY

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St. Ives (Hunts.) Rural District Council.

REPORT.

I beg leave to communicate to the St. Ives Rural District Council my Annual Report for the year 1906 on “the conditions affecting health in the District and . . . the means for improving those conditions,” and in addressing myself to this task I have to point out to the Council that by the “Memorandum as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health,” issued by the Local Government Board, November 1906, I am directed to discuss prescribed subjects in definite order, and give information which may seem superfluous to the Council. The following extract from the Memorandum will make clear the intention of the Local Government Board :—

“As subjects concerning which the Board desire to obtain through Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health, not only definite General information, but record also of particular changes of condition that may have occurred incidently or by action of the local authority, the following deserve to be especially borne in mind :—

“Physical features and general character of the District.

“The chief occupations of the inhabitants and the influence of any particular occupation on Public Health.

“House accommodation, especially for the working classes : its adequacy and fitness for habitation. Sufficiency of open space about houses, and cleanliness of surroundings. Supervision over erection of new houses. Action under the Housing of the Working Classes’ Act.

“Sewerage and Drainage : its sufficiency in all parts of the District. Condition of sewers and house drains. Method or methods of disposal of sewage. Localities where improvements are needed.

“ Pollution of rivers and streams in the District—the sources and nature of such pollution, and any action taken to check it.

“ Excrement disposal : system in vogue ; defects, if any.

“ Removal and disposal of house refuse—whether by public scavenger or occupiers : frequency and method.

“ Water supply of the district or its several parts: its source (from public service or otherwise), nature (river water, well water, upland water, etc.), sufficiency, wholesomeness, and freedom (by special treatment or otherwise) from risks of pollution.

“ Places over which the Council have supervision, *e. g.*, lodging houses, slaughterhouses, bakehouses, dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, factories and workshops, and offensive trades.

“ Schools, especially public elementary schools, sanitary conditions of, including water supply, action taken in relation to the scholars and for preventing the spread of infectious disease.

“ Byelaws, steps taken for their enforcements, any need of amendment or of further byelaws.

“ Nuisances : proceedings for their abatement—any remaining unabated.

“ Methods of dealing with infectious diseases : notification ; isolation hospital accommodation and its sufficiency ; disinfection.

“ With regard to such points it should be remembered that these reports are for the information of the Board and of the County Council as well as of the Council of the District, and that a statement of the local circumstances and a history of local sanitary questions, which may seem superfluous for the latter, may often be needed by the former bodies.”

“ Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which came into force on January 1st, 1902, requires that the Medical Officer of Health of every District Council shall on his annual report to them—report specifically on the administration of this Act in workshops and workplaces, and he shall send a copy of his annual report or so much of it as deals with this subject to the Secretary of State.”

Vital Statistics.

Inasmuch as a decrease in the population is governed by emigration rather than by the relation of birth-rate and death-rate as is the natural increase there is no certain factor by which the population can be estimated, and as there is no reason to suppose there is sufficient material alteration to vitiate the substantial accuracy of statistical calculations based upon the results of the enumeration of the population at the Census of 1901, I use these figures as the basis of calculations of vital statistics which are as follows:—

The total number of deaths registered including the Workhouse is 130. The deaths in Public Institutions outside the district of persons belonging thereto are respectively:—2 in Addenbrooke's Hospital, and 2 in the 'Three Counties' Asylum, which must be added; while 6 which have occurred in the Union Workhouse of persons not belonging to the district, must be subtracted. The corrected number is 128, equal to a death-rate from all diseases of 13·6 per thousand living per annum. The mean rate for the previous ten years is 16·0. The death-rate for England and Wales for the year 1906 is given as 15·4 in the Summary of the Registrar General contained in the appendix to his Report for the last quarter of the year.

Deaths in the group of epidemic diseases in the entire district have been from Measles 1, Whooping Cough 1, Enteric Fever 1 and Diarrhoea 2; equal to a death-rate from these diseases of 0·53 per thousand living per annum.

Influenza has caused two deaths.

The total number of births registered in the entire district is 227, equal to a birth rate of 22·3 per thousand living per annum. The mean rate for the previous ten years is 24·8. The birth rate for England and Wales for the year 1906 is given as 27·0.

Infantile mortality as represented by the ratio of deaths in the whole district of children under one year of age to 1000 registered births is 69, varied in the several sub-districts, viz.: in Warboys 53; in Somersham 82; in St. Ives 81.

After assigning to each sub-district its share of the deaths in the above four Public Institutions, as per subjoined table, the vital statistics are respectively:—Warboys, general death-rate 16·20, epidemic death-rate 0·0; crude birth-rate 33·0; Somersham general death-rate 13·88; epidemic death-rate 1·3; birth-rate 19·7; St. Ives general death-rate 11·28; epidemic death-rate 0·2; birth-rate 21·4.

SUB-DISTRICT	Registered Deaths.	Share of Workhouse	Adden-brooke's Hospital	Three Counties' Asylum	Corrected Totals	Death Rate
Warboys ...	44	2	...	...	46	16.20
Somersham	38	1	2	2	43	13.88
St. Ives ...	35	4	...	...	39	11.28
Entire District	117	7	2	2	128	13.55

Comparing the birth-rate of the several sub-districts with the average rate for the previous ten years, it would appear that the birth-rate of the Warboys sub-district is 8.2 per thousand above the average, of the whole district and the rates for the Somersham and St. Ives sub-districts respectively are 5.1, and 3.4 below it.

Comparing the death-rate in the same way, it would appear that the rate for the Warboys sub-district is equal to the average and the rates for the Somersham sub-district and the St. Ives sub-district are 2.12 above, and 4.8 below it.

The following table shows the deaths and death rate from Diarrhœa, Phthisis, and Cancer respectively among persons belonging to the district during the ten years, 1896-1905.

DIARRHŒA.			PHTHISIS.		CANCER.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1896.	3	0.30	5	0.51	6	0.61
1897.	4	0.41	7	0.72	13	1.34
1898.	1	1.10	10	1.05	15	1.56
1899.	4	0.42	3	0.31	12	1.26
1900.	2	0.21	10	1.04	12	1.26
1901.	1	1.10	12	1.27	7	0.74
1902.	1	1.10	3	1.32	13	1.38
1903.	1	1.10	6	0.64	15	1.59
1904.	2	0.21	11	1.27	16	1.59
1905.	2	0.21	11	1.27	21	2.34
Average for Years 1896-1905.	2.7	0.61	7.7	0.84	13.0	1.38

Disease Incidence.

Diseases of an epidemic character has been much more prevalent than during the year 1905. The number of cases notified during the year is 62, equal to a case rate per thousand of the population of 6·6. Disease Incidence.

No case of Small Pox has been notified in the district during the year. Small Pox.

Seventeen cases (none fatal) of Scarlet Fever have been notified during the year, equal to a case rate per thousand of the population of 1·6. Scarlet Fever

Scarlet Fever has been present all through the year from Jan. 2nd to November 2nd. The cases were either sporadic or in small groups; of the former one was imported from a village in the Huntingdon Rural District; another from Bourne in Lincolnshire, the child developing the disease a few hours after arriving at Colne in the St. Ives district; a third developed the disease within a few days after arrival at Wyton; another case occurred in the same village about a month later, but could scarcely be in sequence to the former, which had been promptly removed to an Isolation Hospital. The only place where the disease appeared to be in any sense epidemic was at Hemingford Grey, where eight cases occurred in seven households between January 2 and May 16; after absence all through the summer, the disease reappeared in this village, when three cases in three households were notified between October 14 and 29.

Eleven of the cases were removed into the Isolation Hospital at Huntingdon, a measure which had a beneficial influence in preventing the disease taking on an epidemic form.

The number of cases notified and the number of deaths registered in the district during the ten years 1896—1905 are as follows :

Cases :—7 in 1896, 4 in 1897, 1 in 1898, 11 in 1899, 21 in 1900, 29 in 1901, 18 in 1902, 14 in 1903, 3 in 1904 and 6 in 1905—Total 111. Deaths :—1 in 1895, 6 in 1896, 1 in 1897, 1 in 1898, 3 in 1899, 4 in 1900, 3 in 1901, 1 in 1902, 1 in 1904 and 0 in 1905—Total, 22. The mean case rate per thousand of the population is 1·17, mean morality rate 0·24.

Diphtheria.

Thirty Cases of Diphtheria (three fatal) have been notified, of which twenty-three occurred in the Warboys sub-district (twenty-two in Warboys Parish and one at Bury), four cases occurred at Somersham, two at Earith and one at Woodhurst. The disease made its first appearance at an out-lying part of the village of Warboys, on January 24, between which date and February 10, five cases in three households were notified. From this time there was a lull till August 14 when two cases occurred in one household in the fen and inquiry led to the opinion that these cases had no relation to the batch earlier in the year, but that the disease had been brought from London by an Aunt, who had recently lost a child from this disease and had come on a visit.

I had taken rubbings of the Throats of some fifty school mates of the notified cases with a view to discover any bacillus-carriers, but bacterial examination of the swabs gave negative results. Under these circumstances it seemed fair to assume that the lull indicated a cessation of the epidemic; a solitary case, however, occurred on October 3rd and then another break till November 23, when suddenly six cases were discovered in one household in the Station-road a little out of the village; as all these were notified as being convalescent, it is probably due to this family that the subsequent cases occurred; a relative in the centre of the village and two in an adjacent house were assailed within the next few days and up to the 14th December when the last case of the year in this village was notified five cases in four households were notified. There would seem to be no doubt that unrecognised bacillus-carriers were present in the village. There was unfortunately present among the villagers a great reluctance to submit to isolation, and contacts, who were possible bacillus-carriers, were loth to submit to any restraint.

The seven cases in the other villages above mentioned were rather sporadic in character and not traceable, as I was at first inclined to suppose, to Warboys. The village-folk were more amenable to restraint and to the use of precautionary measures, hence there was nothing of an extension of the disease in epidemic form.

Typhoid Fever.

Five cases of Typhoid Fever have been notified during the year, two in the Warboys sub-district and three in the St. Ives sub-district.

The first cases in the St. Ives sub-district occurred at a part of Hemingford Grey where the disease occasionally appears and were

all inmates of one household, no source of infection could be traced. The fourth case occurred at Warboys in July, but had contracted the disease at East Finchley, the fifth case (which proved fatal) occurred at Pidley in December.

The number of cases notified and the number of deaths registered in the district during the past ten years 1896—1905 are as follows :

Cases :—3 in 1896, 5 in 1897, 7 in 1898, 7 in 1899, 2 in 1900, 4 in 1901, 4 in 1902, 2 in 1903, 1 in 1904 and 8 in 1905—Total 43. Deaths :—2 in 1896, 1 in 1898, 2 in 1899, 1 in 1900, 2 in 1901, and 1 in 1904. Total 9. The mean case rate per thousand of the population is 0·46, mean mortality rate 0·09.

No case of Puerperal Fever have been notified during the year, and during the past ten years seven cases have been recorded, of which six proved fatal. Puerperal
Fever.

Ten cases of Erysipelas (none fatal) have been notified during the year, equal to a case rate per thousand of the population of 0·64. The number of cases notified, and the number of deaths registered during the ten years 1896—1905, are as follows :— Erysipelas

Cases :—16 in 1896, 8 in 1897, 15 in 1898, 15 in 1899, 17 in 1900, 9 in 1901, 13 in 1902, 10 in 1903, 13 in 1904 and 6 in 1905. Total 122. Deaths :—1 in 1896, 1 in 1898, 1 in 1899, and 1 in 1900. Total 4. The mean case rate per thousand of the population is 1·29. Mean mortality rate 0·04.

Of the other epidemic but non-notifiable diseases, Measles prevailed in epidemic form at Pidley and Somersham at the beginning of the year. Measles

Physical Features & General Character of the District Physical Features

The Rural District of St. Ives lies chiefly on Kimeridge and Oxford Clay capped with patches of Old River Gravel in different parts of the district, which form the only natural source of water supply apart from the rivers.

The River Ouse, which flows in an easterly direction from Huntingdon past the town of St. Ives to Holywell, from whence it flows in a northerly direction to Earith, and would naturally reach the Cam in an easterly direction by the now depleted Old West River were it not that the waters are conveyed by two artificial parallel cuts known as the Old and New Bedford Levels, with intervening marsh land known as the Washes, to Lynn.

The villages are low lying except on the north-west side of the district where the ground rises slightly; some of the villages on the east side near the river appear to be built on the alluvium and are liable to floods.

The villages on the north side of the district are situated on the edge of the Fen proper.

The inhabitants are engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits.

House Accommodation.

House
Accommodation

The house accommodation in the district, especially for the artisan class, has been adverted to in several previous reports.

On the occasion of the recent visit of a Local Government Board Inspector, the Inspector of Nuisances was admonished to make a systematic inspection of all the houses and other premises in the district, and he has acted most promptly and energetically on the admonition.

The house to house inspection has been carried out in all the parishes during the past year and will be resumed during the current year.

Many old houses are being repaired, a few of the worst are being pulled down and where needful are rebuilt; for instance, Warboys, where four have been pulled down during the last few months; but in most of the villages there are vacant houses.

One case of overcrowding has been satisfactorily abated by the removal of the family.

There is no official supervision over the erection of new houses, but in every instance, the sanitary conditions are approved by the Sanitary Inspector before occupancy.

It is worth the consideration of the Council, whether they should take advantage of the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1900 and 1903, which amend the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, for the better housing of the rural populations.

Sewerage and Drainage.

Sewerage and
Drainage

There is no system of Sewerage, properly so called, in the district, but at Somersham, Fenstanton, Warboys, Needingworth, Bury and Houghton, there are drains partly of brick, partly of

glazed pipes, which are utilised as sewers ; while at Bluntisham, Earith, Colne, Broughton, Wistow, Hemingford (Abbots and Grey) Woodhurst and Wyton, water drains are utilised as sewers. In those villages where the surface drains have been sewerized, the sewage is disposed of in Fen Ditches.

At Warboys the public sewer drains which have recently been extended are to be still further extended during 1907. The old pipes having been taken up, glazed socketed pipes will be substituted, provided with access pipes.

At Houghton a new glazed socketed pipe drain has been laid in along the whole length of Mill Street with inspecting chambers and street gulley traps, with a flushing drain from the river.

At Fenstanton a new glazed pipe drain has been laid in Bell Lane with inspecting chambers.

The drains are flushed out at intervals during the summer months.

Street gulleys have been provided in the following parishes—Fenstanton, Earith, Bluntisham, Wyton, Houghton, Colne, Broughton, Warboys and Wistow.

Bell Traps are dangerous to health on account of their weakness, their facility of displacement and their liability to blockage, and therefore, should in all cases be removed. Gulley traps must be substituted in every instance.

Excrement Disposal.

In most of the villages there are pail and trough closets and pit privies, but these latter are being replaced as occasion requires by the former. A few of the larger houses are provided with water closets connected with cesspools. The fæcal matter is chiefly disposed of on garden ground, or allotments, but in some instances there is not sufficient garden ground near the house for such disposal and I have to recommend that a scavengers' cart be employed to collect the refuse twice a week.

At many of the villages a number of pit privies have been abolished and pail closets substituted, and the privy pits filled up.

Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.

The house refuse is disposed of by the occupiers, temporarily in ashpits which in many instances are too near the dwellings, but these receptacles are being gradually abolished but not so

Excrement
Disposal

Removal of
House Refuse

rapidly as is desirable, and the refuse applied directly on garden ground; but this measure is in some instances not possible for want of adequate space, in which case ash bins with proper doors and covers must be erected. It might be worth while for the Council to consider whether systematic scavenging might not be instituted in the larger villages in the district.

Water Supply.

Water Supply

Most of the villages in the district obtain their water supply from shallow wells; the quality of the water varies according to local circumstances, and during the last two or three dry seasons complaints have been made as to the turbid character of the water, in these cases I am inclined to recommend the interposition of a filtering area between the well and the water-bearing stratum.

Part of Fenstanton, Houghton and Hemingford Grey respectively are supplied by the East Hunts. Water Company.

A sample of water from a Parish pump and from a pump on private premises at Somersham on analysis was found to be polluted and the pump water is not now used for drinking purposes.

The Parish Ponds have been cleaned out at Old Hurst.

The Parish Pump has been repaired at Old Hurst.

Places over which the Council have supervision.

Inspections

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, is not in operation in the District, but the Inspector makes visits to them at intervals.

Slaughterhouses are periodically inspected by the Inspector of Nuisances; and many improvements have been effected.

Factories and Workshops.

Factories and Workshops

The Factories and Workshops Acts, 1901, imposes several new and important powers and duties on the District Council. The Council have prepared a Register of Workshops under the Act, which is available for inspection by the Council's Officers for guidance for visitation purposes.

Nuisances.

Nuisances

Nuisances of various kinds as indicated in the Inspector's Table in the appendix to this report are being dealt with.

Methods of dealing with Infectious Diseases.

The methods of dealing with Infectious Diseases are by ^{Infectious Diseases} notification, followed with enquiry by the Medical Officer of Health, Inspector of Nuisances, or by both, according to the importance of the cases.

There is no isolation hospital in the district, but arrangements have been with the Huntingdon Isolation Hospital Board for the reception of cases of infectious diseases from this district.

Where the cases are not removed advice is given to householders to carry out isolation of cases in their own homes as far as is practicable. The School Authorities are informed of the households in which Infectious Diseases have appeared, with a request to exclude all the members until they are free from infection; but where epidemic influence shows a tendency to spread, the schools are asked to be closed.

In threatened outbreaks of Diphtheria prophylactic doses of Antitoxin are recommended for the protection of all persons known to have been exposed to the chances of infection, and bacterial examination of rubbings from the throats and nasal passages of all known "Contacts" is recommended for the discovery of any unsuspected case of the disease.

Eleven cases of Scarlet Fever, one case of Diphtheria, and three cases of Typhoid Fever have been removed from this district during the year to the Isolation Hospital at Huntingdon.

At the conclusion of a case, the infected rooms and the articles contained therein are disinfected by aerial disinfectants. There is no machinery belonging to the district for disinfection by heat or steam, but the Hunts. County Council have provided a Thresh's portable Disinfecting Apparatus for the use of the several District Councils in the County.

Adoptive Acts.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, and the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, have not yet been adopted. ^{Adoptive Acts}

All the above remarks, together with the table of Statistics required by the local Government Board, and the Inspector's Record of work, I respectfully submit for the consideration of the Rural District Council.

BUSHELL ANNINGSOON.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

For the St. Ives Rural District Council.

OF THE SANITARY WORK COMPLETED IN THE YEAR 1906.

Houses, Premises, &c., Inspected	...	...	...	908
Re-Inspection of Houses, Premises, &c.,	...	...	...	406
Cases of Overcrowding reported and abated	...	...	...	1
Dilapidated houses reported	...	...	...	1
Dwellings Disinfected after illness of an infectious character	...	...	...	33
House Drains repaired, cleansed, trapped, &c.	...	...	...	254
Pail Closets substituted for privies	...	...	...	33
Offensive Ditches cleaned...	...	...	...	2
Unwholesome Water, &c.	...	...	...	4
Accumulation of refuse removed	...	...	...	75
Swine Nuisances abated	...	...	...	1
Public Sewer Drains extended	...	...	...	1
Public Sewer Drains repaired	...	...	...	7
Parish Pumps repaired	...	...	...	3
Parish Ponds cleaned out	...	...	...	1

(Signed),

F. G. REYNOLDS, M.R.C.V.S.,

Inspector.

TABLE I.

For the whole of the SAINT IVES (HUNTS.) RURAL DISTRICT.

Table shewing Vital Statistics for the year 1906 and the antecedent ten years.

YEAR.	Population—Estimated to the middle of the year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
				UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE		AT ALL AGES.						
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896... ..	9708	271	27·9	32	118	152	15·6	9	5	...	147	15·1
1897... ..	9646	240	24·8	23	116	146	15·1	12	2	4	148	15·3
1898... ..	9584	245	25·5	25	101	151	15·7	12	4	1	148	15·4
1899... ..	9522	255	26·7	23	90	158	16·6	23	3	6	161	16·9
1900... ..	9460	233	24·6	28	120	176	18·6	28	8	2	170	17·9
1901... ..	9398	244	25·9	28	114	148	15·7	25	6	9	151	16·0
1902... ..	9398	222	23·6	22	99	134	14·2	23	5	4	133	14·1
1903... ..	9398	217	23·2	14	64	98	10·4	14	4	8	102	10·9
1904... ..	9398	218	23·2	25	114	136	14·4	15	6	9	139	14·7
1905... ..	9398	211	22·5	18	85	144	15·3	14	3	4	144	14·2
Averages for years 1896—1905..	9491	236	24·8	24	102	144	15·2	18	5	5	143	16·0
1906.....	9398	229	22·23	†16	69	130	13·82	13	6	4	128	13·55

* Rates calculated at per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity and dying in Public Institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere.

The Public Institutions taken into account for the purpose of this and the following tables are the Union Workhouse, Addenbrooke’s Hospital, Hunts. County Hospital, and Three Counties Asylum.

†One child died outside the District in Addenbrooke’s Hospital.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).....	44,982.	} At Census of 1901.
Total population at all ages	9398	
Number of inhabited houses	2296	
Average number of persons per house	4·0	

TABLE II. St. Ives (Hunts.) Rural District.
Table showing Estimated Population, Births, Corrected Deaths at all ages, and Infant Mortality for the year 1906, and the antecedent ten years

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1 Whole District.				2 Warboys.				3 Somersham.				4 St. Ives.				
	Population. Estimated to the middle of the year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population. Estimated to the middle of the year.	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population. Estimated to the middle of the year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year.	Population. Estimated to the middle of the year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	
	1896	9708	271	147	32	2847	90	45	10	3265	66	55	8	3596	115	47	14
	1897	9646	240	148	28	2847	83	49	10	3231	75	52	9	3568	82	47	9
	1898	9584	245	148	25	2847	98	46	12	3197	58	45	4	3540	89	57	9
	1899	9522	255	161	23	2847	90	44	4	3163	70	49	8	3512	95	68	11
	1900	9460	233	170	28	2847	91	40	6	3130	60	61	11	3483	82	69	11
	1901	9398	244	151	28	2847	77	40	11	3096	83	44	9	3455	84	67	8
	1902	9398	222	133	22	2847	77	34	6	3096	62	57	9	3455	93	42	7
	1903	9398	217	102	14	2847	82	26	7	3096	59	35	4	3455	76	41	3
	1904	9398	218	139	25	2847	77	48	13	3096	76	42	3	3455	65	49	9
1905	9398	211	144	18	2847	89	43	7	3096	51	53	3	3455	71	48	8	
Average for years 1896—1905	9491	236	144	24	2847	86	42	9	3147	66	49	6	3497	85	54	9	
1906... . . .	9398	229	128	16	2847	94	46	5	3096	61	43	5	3455	74	39	6	

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table are areas of which the population is obtainable from the census returns. Block 1 is used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, and 4 for the several localities
 (b) Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions beyond the district are included in the sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the district are excluded.
 (c) Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.

TABLE III.

SAINT IVES (HUNTS.) RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in Whole District						Total Cases notified in each Locality.			No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					1	2	3	1	2	3
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.						
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	30	1	4	19	2	4	23	7	..	1	..	..
Membranous Group	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	10	..	..	..	3	3	3	4	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	17	..	2	13	2	..	..	3	12	..	2	9
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	5	..	1	1	..	3	2	..	3	..	..	3
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	62	1	7	33	7	10	28	14	15	1	2	12

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table are the same as those in tables II. and IV.

There is no Isolation Hospital in the district, but by arrangement between the Huntingdon Isolation Hospital Board, and the Rural District Council, infectious cases belonging to this district are admitted into their Institution.

NOTES TO TABLE IV. AND V.

- (a) In Table IV. all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be excluded from columns 2-8 and of 9-15 of Table III.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situate within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-Residents" are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a) entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total number of deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-column c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhœa, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhœa, Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera nostras.
 In addition, and as regards deaths of children *under one year of age*, under the heading "Diarrhœa" in column 3 (Table IV.) are to be included all deaths classified as "Diarrhœal diseases" in Table V.
 Under the heading of "Enteritis" in Table IV. are to be included only deaths *over one year of age* registered as due to Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastric catarrh, Gastritis, and Gastro-intestinal catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, under the specific term "Diarrhœa." Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well defined disease should be included under the latter.
- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal Fever," should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma Villous tumor, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer, Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under the "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."